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BOOK REVIEWS

THE MEXICAN MIND. By Wallace Thompson. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1922. Pp. I-XII, 1-303. Index. \$2.50 net.

Mr. Thompson has sought to reveal to the thought of the United States the working of the minds of the Mexican people. He believes the study and understanding of the Mexican mind must precede understanding of and co-operation with the Mexican people, not to consider the effectuation of the undoubted widespread altruistic impulse in the American people to play the part of a beneficent brother to the weary men and women across the Rio Grande.

"The generous welcome which the critics and the public accorded 'The People of Mexico' (an earlier volume from his pen) brought forth but one serious criticism," he writes, "and that was of failure to delineate a solution for the difficulties that were described. And yet there has always been but one solution—the education of the Mexican mass. All else is but subterfuge and momentary relief. The details of that educational solution which I have now set forth in this book required, for their understanding, an exposition of Mexican character. Here, then, is that exposition." . . .

A large contract; but Mr. Thompson approaches it with zeal and sympathy, and withal with modesty. His study in the psychology of the Mexican people is a faithful and informative work, tracing the creation of the fact, as it is found today in Mexico, from the early mingling of races, on down through the many obscure stages. And he has escaped pedantry. His book is replete with swift, flashing, revealing pictures of the incidents of Mexican life; and the reader will lay it down at the end with something like a sense of having lived with the Mexicans, plus the benefit of an intelligent and sincere man trying his best from day to day to explain the inner meaning of the things seen and heard.

THE HISTORY AND NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. By Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., Ph. D. The Macmillan Co., New York. Pp. 1-299. Appendix.

Dr. Walsh, of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, has here assembled a number of lectures that were delivered before his classes and the public in the winter of 1920-1921. Realizing the new place in international affairs—the newly imposed leadership—of the United States, he sought to bring to his students the best authorities for a survey of the history of international relations.

And the same generosity that gave the public the benefit at the time of the delivery of the lectures now leads to publication in this volume of those believed likely to be of permanent value. The list of lecturers whose work appears in the volume is sufficient testimony of its worth and of its right to a place on the shelves of knowledge-seeking people. These lecturers are Stephen P. Duggan, Michael I. Rostovtseff, Carlton J. H. Hayes, James Brown Scott, James Lawrence Laughlin, John Bassett Moore, Esteban Gil Borges, Leo S. Rowe, Paul S. Reinsch, and Edwin M. Borchard.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY. By Baron S. A. Korff, D. C. L. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1922. Pp. 1-217. Index.

This is a book of ten chapters, each chapter the substance of a lecture given by Dr. Korff before the Institute of Politics at Williams College during the summer of 1921. The lectures cover the period of the last half century and deal with the relations between Russia and the following: France, England, China, Japan, Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States, Germany, and Sweden. The ninth chapter is in the nature of a conclusion. The tenth and last, dealing interestingly with secret diplomacy, has no legitimate place in the book. Baron Korff was at one time Professor of Russian Law and History at the University of Helsingfors, Finland, and at the Women's University, Petrograd. He is now Professor of Political Science in the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The main thesis of the book is indisputable, namely, that little can be understood of the modern tangle of European affairs without a familiarity with Russia's foreign relations. If one is interested

to know the mysteries of modern politics in Europe, this clear, succinct, and informed series of papers will be of genuine service. There is nothing truer in modern contemporary international politics than, as the author says, "that without Russia there is no peace in Europe, and that the progress of civilization depends very much on the return of the great Slav nation to normal life and international intercourse."

THE BRITISH YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1920-21. Published by the Joint Committee of Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 17 Warwick Square, E. C. 4, London. I-VIII, 1-292.

THE BRITISH YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1921-22. Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, London. I-VIII, 1-272.

These two volumes are the beginning of a periodical in the interest of international law. The editor of the first volume is Cyril M. Picciotto, and the editorial committee are: Sir Erle Richards, Prof. A. Pearce Higgins, Sir John MacDonnell, Sir Cecil Hurst, and E. A. Whittuck. The second volume appears under the joint editorship of Sir Cecil Hurst, Prof. A. Pearce Higgins, and E. A. Whittuck, in cooperation with the British Institute of International Affairs.

The work thus begun is an evidence that British jurists are not unmindful of the vital elements in international law. The war and discussions of international questions have made it imperative that international law shall be re-examined. Well-informed and careful contributions to the science of international law are needed now as never before. The aim of the editors is to apply the fruits of research to the problems of the day by printing in this convenient form worthy contributions to the science of international law. So, in the first volume we have such articles as "The British Prize Courts and the War," by Sir Erle Richards; "Sovereignty and the League of Nations," by Sir Geoffrey Butler; "The Neutrality of Brazil," and "The Legal Administration of Palestine under the British Military Occupation"; also biographical articles about Professor Oppenheim, Heinrich Lammasch, Dr. T. J. Lawrence, and Dr. Pitt Cobbett. In this first volume there are also a list of international agreements for 1919-20, 32 pages of biography, and cases dealing with international law decided by the English courts during the year 1919. In the second volume Dr. B. C. J. Loder and Sir H. Erle Richards have articles on the Permanent Court of International Justice and its jurisdiction. Dr. Andrew Eric Jackson has a "Digest of Cases," and there are other articles covering "Submarine Cables and International Law," "The Effect of War on Treaties," "Prize Court Procedure," "Protectorates and Mandates," "The Work of the League of Nations," etc. The editors appeal for subscribers, as the work appears independently. Their appeal should meet with a generous response.

THE EVOLUTION OF WORLD PEACE. Essays arranged and edited by F. S. Marvin. Oxford University Press, London, 1921. Pp. 1-191.

Here we have eleven lectures by ten different persons delivered at the fourth of the Unity Schools held at Woodbrooke in August, 1920. The aim seems to have been to present something of an historical introduction to the League of Nations. Prof. Arnold Toynbee tells of "Alexander and Hellenism," but we seek in vain for any analysis relating directly or indirectly to the League of Nations. The same thing is true of Sir Paul Vinogradoff's lecture on "The Work of Rome," a rather scholastic and undigested mass of irrelevant material. H. W. C. Davis discourses on "Innocent the Third and the Medieval Church," and concludes: "It is possible and it is much to be desired that in time a code of international morality will be enforced by the weight of the public opinion of the civilized world." Mr. G. N. Clark has twenty-five pages on "Grotius and International Law." Mr. G. P. Gooch deals with "The French Revolution as a World Force"; Prof. C. R. Beazley with "The Congress of Vienna," and Frederick Whelen with "The League of Nations in Being." The weakest and least helpful of the lectures is "An Apology for a World Utopia," by H. G. Wells. The book would have been better had this utterance by our rapidly changing international-universalist been omitted.